REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,172.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1875.	Leave Negapatam	May 1875.
„ Carwar	19	„ Pondicherry	20
„ Mangalore	20		May.
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	1
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Masulipatam	3
„ Calicut	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Beypore	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Cochin	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Alleppy	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	25	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, Banjermassin, and Macassar Islands, to be forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with Occasional and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1875.	Leave BUSREH	May 1875.
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Mahomerah	12
„ Muscat	30	„ Fao	12
	May.	„ Bushire	13
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	4	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	22
„ Fao	8	„ Gwader	24
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Muscat	26
Arrive BUSREH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	31

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bussorah to the Persian Gulf, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Le Page, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th April 1875, at 2 P.M., sailing at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd Apr 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 22nd April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barsee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Butnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Chandrowar.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2 th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rumeo.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£122	£75	£44	Without Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	68	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 15th April, at 5 P.M.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 9 APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
			Apr. L.
DELHI.....G. Lee.....	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN.....W. Woolcott..	3779	600	26th—Sou hampton.
			May.
AVOCA .....J. H. Torbock	1461	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.....A. Parish.	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA.....W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KRIVA .....C. G. Perrins.	2050	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG.....C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			June.
GWALIOR.....N. W. Haselwood	3725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA .....W. D Anderson.....	2922	450	11th—Suez. &c.
LOMBARDY... E. M. Gillson.	3723	450	18th—Southampton.
KAISHAR.....G. J. Babot	2979	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			July.
HINDOSTAN ..N. Rockell ...	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rockell, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander A. Lyell, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,250 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main Deck for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

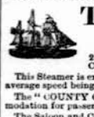
To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 19th April 1875.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.



TO sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," 2,700 Tons Register, 500 H.P Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. Auld, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths. Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s S. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. KING ARTHUR, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. NAVARINO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. CELLA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Cap ain.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private offer) at 2 o'clock P.M., at the place of the Bombay Paper Mill, which is situated at the corner of Mount and Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following Paper Making Machines with their furnitures, in different or in the one lot as convenient to the purchasers :—

Lot No. 1.

Consisting of :—One Paper Making Machine, 54" on the wire, comprising of gearing for a stuff chest, one stuff chest, one vat with brass plate knotter, wire frame with copper breast roll, copper and brass sound as tube rolls, deckles sparatus, pair of wood couch rolls, two sets of press rolls, with 3 cast iron cylinders and framing 4 feet diameter, two cylinders of three rolls each, roiling apparatus, a Persian wheel, patent cone gearing, &c., complete, also 4 rag engines, consisting of two breakers and two furnishers with steel blades complete, with driving pulley. Also one willow or rag duster machine, quite new, one chopper, incomplete.

Lot No. 2.

One paper or calico glazing machine with three rolls and gearing complete.

Lot No. 3.

One Hydraulic Press with 8 in ram, with brass pump and cast iron cistern, complete, quite new.

Lot No. 4.

One size pan enamelled quite new with fittings.

Lot No. 5.

One quadruple cylinder steam engine, 20-horse power, oscillating cylinders by Easton Amos and Anderson, made especially for the Government.

Lot No. 6.

One set of patent 12 tubular boiler for do.

Lot No. 7.

One 8 horse power horizontal steam engine by Tenant.

Lot No. 8.

One wrought iron tank, 12 by 6 by 3 of ¼ thick iron.

Lot No. 9.

The material of the building or the building as it now stands, being a shed 110 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Sundries in various Lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE SHARE BAZAR.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Share Bazar, by order of the Mortgagee Hurjeewan Vussonjee Esq., on account and at risk of the Mortgagor Gangutram Bhowanishunker, the following Shares, viz :—

20 Shares of the Fort Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, Nos. 4105, 4101, 2146, 2147, 2148, 3326, 5091, 5022, 5023, 2509, 5092, 3833, 3834, 515, 650, 538, 401, 353, 334, 335.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWAR CHAWL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the Assignees of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mungesh Raghoonath, all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the South side of Lowar Chawl Street without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,167 and assessed under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 1888 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East, West, and South by the properties of Ramjee Chatoor and on the North by the Lowar Chawl Street.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF COKE AND COALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned—

About 150 Tons Best English Coke and about 150 Tons Davison's West Hartley Coals, both recently landed and now stocked on Carnac Bunder :—

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND WHITE PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, the following piece goods, viz. :—

Grey shirtings, jaconets, white and grey chintzes, grey mulls, white mulls, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned :—

RECEIPH—No. 290.—1 bale of grey printers per S.S. Enerdale.

CBIS—No. 242.—I case of Turkey red dhunnuck from 1¼ to 2½ yards.

On account and at the risk of Jadhowjee Toolseedass—

Per S.S "Illyrian."

CSIS—No 92-3—2	bales of	grey chooties	48 49 in	10 yards
„ 94-5—2	„	„	48-3 „	10 „
„ 96-7—2	„	„	39 40 „	9 „
„ 98-99-2	„	„	48-49 „	11 „
„ 100-1-2	„	„	42-43 „	10 „
„ 112-3-2	„	„	39 40 „	10 „

Per S.S. "Mu lai"

CSIS No. 118/9—2	Bales	of Grey Dhoo ties	42/43 in.	10 yards.
„ 120 1	„	„	48/49 „	11 „
„ 121 1	„	„	41 „	9 „
„ 122 1	„	„	41 by 9, 31 by 6, 42/43 by 10 yards.	

Per S.S. "Jeddo."

CSIS No.—116/12—3	bales of	grey dhoo ties	31/32 in.	7 yards.
„ 116/7—2	„	„	48/49 „	11 „

On account and at the risk of first purchaser, Abdool Hosen Lockmanjee and Heptoola Cadurbhoy—

1 Bale 19 reams of printing paper 60 lbs. size 27 by 40
1 „ 16 „ „ „ 20 lbs. size 22½ by 14

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS MORNING, the 17th instant, at 6-30 A.M., at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable collection of Plants, including Antigonous Neilgherry Ferns, Bangalore Roses, Stephanotics, belong ng to Lieut.-Colonel White.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods

on Account of valuable English Gold & Jewellery.

A Handsome Fast-trotting pair of Australian Horses.

AT 1 P.M.

The Property of a Gentleman going to England.

1 Pair Grey Arab Horses, about 14 hands 2 inches, handsome and in splendid working order in daily use, both good riding horses, one carries a Lady splendidly.

1 Fast-trotting Bay Arab Horse, a fast-trotting Bay Arab Horse, and a set of best plated single Harness. The Property of a Gentleman.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horse, &c. at Patell Tank Road, near the Police Chowkey, Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of C. Greaves, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium, "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromo-lithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a Pair of an open terrace, an English built buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Landau, a pair of serviceable Flemish Grey Carriage Horses, Chinch's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Gunzrat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba Road.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. J. Duxbury, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF WINE AND SPIRIT BY CHARNBY AND ASH HAM IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.

On FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bonded Warehouse in Fort, on account of whom it may concern, the following Wine and Spirit by Charnby and Abraham, Wine and Spirit Merchants :—

30 Cases 1 dozen each	Champagne	
20 dittos 1	ditto	ditto
20 dittos 1	ditto	Clarec of 1865
50 dittos 1	ditto	Sherry, Yellow Seal
50 dittos 1	ditto	Sherry, Red Seal
20 dittos 1	ditto	Sherry, Blue Seal of 1828
25 dittos 1	ditto	Old Cordial Whiskey, Black Seal
80 dittos 1	ditto	Claret Medoc, Green Seal
40 dittos 1	ditto	ditto Red Seal
20 dittos 1	ditto	Claret 18 5, Blue Seal
50 dittos 1	ditto	Pale Brandy, Old Yellow Seal
50 dittos 1	ditto	Pale Brandy, very old black Seal
25 dittos 1	ditto	Old Scotch Whiskey, Yellow
25 dittos 1	ditto	Chablis, white.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a large square Piano by Collard and Collard, a Set of Carriage Harness, with a set of stripes, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, Sweet toned Plated and Glass ware, a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," &c. at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, billiard table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

English Bull, Fox, Scotch, and black and Tan Terriers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK BOARD AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder,

A quantity of Mill Sawn Timber of various sizes in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings
15 Cases White Ground Prints
5 ditto White Dhoties
3 ditto White Plaid Checks
15 ditto Gothic and other Clocks

An Invoice of Round, Oblong and Square Marble Slabs of various sizes and Musical Box of 19 Tunes.

A single barrelled Breech loading Rifle by Callisher and Terry

1,000 Pin fire No. 12 Cartridges

To close account

About 35 dozen fine Amontillado Sherry

On account and at the rest of Ghelia Hurjee—

Flying Horse—about 3-N°—Case—White Starlings.

AT 7 P.M.

A pair of strong Deccan Ponies, well-matched.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Dockhaun, about 25 Tons superior Teak Board and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, on the Beach Candy or Palow Road, near Cheera Bazaar.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the parties concerned—

1stly.—All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhoideshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said messuages are assessed under No. 68, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 8000 8 9th square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the Public Road called the Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by a public passage leading Tarwady cart, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Eduljee and Ruttonjee Rustomjee, and the house of Dadoorj Jehangeerjee and on the south by the house of the said Peroozun Janardunjee, and Gomtee bai, widow, secondly described, and which property was formerly and is at present occupied by the said Furshotum Janardhunjee, and Gomtee bai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, Nowjee Pandoorang and Pandoorang Raghoba and others.

2ndly.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 2.9 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the said Breech Candy or Palow Road, on the west by Tarwady Lane, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the property of Phillip Maria, and which said property was formerly and is at present occupied by Manockjee Framjee Bhowchawjee Shroff and Sulaiman Abraham.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE GRANT & BELLASIS ROADS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the Estate of the late Nanabhoy Dossabhoy Mama Esq., viz. :—

Lot No. 1, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, containing by admeasurement 4050 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Foras Rent under No. 410 of 1874, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and bounded on the east by the ground of F. Fernandes, on the west by the road, on the north by the ground of Dossabhoy Eduljee Baxter, and on the south by the ground of Hurrichund Jadowjee.

Lot No. 2, at 5 P.M.

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 2101 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. Sequera, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the ground of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on the south by the ground of Yeshuitee Nursoo, which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 313.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS

BENEFIT OF MRS. WOODROFFE.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL 1875.

This being positively the last Exhibition,

2 BEAUTIFUL GLASS CASES

Containing a collection of Glass work, and also the following, viz., a Pair of Love Scales, Glass Photographic Stand, a splendid Candelabra, Fruit Stand, two large Glass Chain Smoking Pipes, Pneumatic Balloon, Philosopher's Hammers, two elegant Floral Decanters.

AND TWO HUNDRED OTHER PRIZES

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

Admission to the Hall Re. 1. Gallery 8 annas.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 o'clock.
Special Trams after the Exhibition.
Tickets to be obtained at the Institute.
On account of the great crowd new arrangements will be made for the entrance and comfort of the visitors.

W. CROPLEY.

A l claims against the Glass Blowers, to be sent into the Royal Hotel not later than 10 o'clock on MONDAY.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnstone, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above. FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA, 2773 Tons, 466 H.P., nom. about 25th May.
THRACIA, 2167 „ 434 „ „ „ 5th June.
EUROPA, 2677 „ 424 „ „ „ 5th „

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS required by the Ship PEARL OF INDIA, in consequence of damages done by the Steam Ship NAVARINO, on 14th instant. Particulars to be obtained on board.

ROBERT STIRLING,
Master, ship Pearl of India.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BELLONA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND in their BILLS OF LADING for inspection and DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.

No claims whatever will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before leaving.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for S.S. Bellona.

Bombay, 16 h April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NERAL FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, and on every subsequent Monday, until further notice, a Special Train will leave Neral at 6-50 A.M., reaching Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

Ordinary and Return and the Coupon Tickets will be available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ON account and risk of the first purchaser Marwaree Ramsarayen, Goomasta in Bombay of the Firm of Govindram Luchmundass of Mathra.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. will be sold by Public Auction at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

Three Grey Australian Geldings on account and risk of the abovenamed first purchaser.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

16th April 1875.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the Twenty-sixth and TUESDAY the Twenty-seventh instant, in the Lots and the respective times and places hereinafter specified, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will submit to Public Auction by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Davidas Purshotumdass, survi ing Executor of the late Will and Testamentary Guardian of Prankeewandass, deceased and subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced at the sale, the following landed properties :—

Lot No. 1.

On the premises on Monday the 26th inst at 4 P.M.

All those four adjoining messuages, tenements, ranges of sheds

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH APRIL, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales. Prices on the spot were unchanged except for G. F. Ginned Broach which has given way ¼d. per lb. but G. F. Dholleras April-May shipment Cape was quoted at 6d. a fall of ¼d. if the previous day's quotation was correct. G. F. Oomras at 6d. and F. G. F. Ginned Broach at 7¼d. April-May shipment Cape show no change.

The American figures now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Six days' receipts	30,000	32,000	49,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	10,000	28,000	37,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,250,000	3,500,000	3,155,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,445,000	1,485,000	1,393,000

Reuter's advices respecting Coffee yesterday appear to have been very far out, the message received this morning advising the advance of mid. Plantation Ceylon to 108s. to 111s. per cwt.

The Bank of England return for the week shows an improvement, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having advanced to 38¼ per cent. At the same time the position is not strong, and with any demand for money the rate of discount could not long remain at its present level.

STERLING Exchange here to-day has shown decided symptoms of returning ease. There are very few sellers of bills and the banks are again willing buyers for this mail, and more so for later delivery, showing very clearly the general opinion entertained as to the future. The late rise was essentially temporary in character and every day now should bring us nearer permanent ease. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 17/32d.	„
May delivery	1s. 10 15/32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 9/16d.	„

On Calcutta the banks are less willing sellers but rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull at nominal rates.

The SHARE MARKET continues very irregular. Bank of Bombay's are one per cent. lower and Spinning shares although more asked for are no higher. Press Shares are very dull.

COTTON is quiet but steady with no actual change in prices. Yesterday's receipts were 7,800 bales, making 48,063 bales for the six days. Dholleras descriptions are now beginning to arrive very freely, and the late falling off in the receipts appears likely to be made good in the course of the next few weeks.

FREIGHTS have been more depressed than ever to-day and by steamer it is difficult to give exact quotations. Nominally £1-2-6 to £1-13-9 may be quoted, but for a large line less would probably be accepted. By sail rates are comparatively steady although only moderate engagements have been made. Iron ships are at £1-17-6 to £1-18 9. Wooden ships £1-10 to £1-12-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue very fairly steady although without change in values. A better enquiry has set in for 7lb. 80 inch, and for White Goods the demand is still active.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8p.c.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5p.c.	Do of Bombay New ...	725
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Do of Madras ..	1,180
80,000	250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India. & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.c.	National Bank of India.	168
80,000	250	all	12 4s.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15(	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	690
100	50	all	15p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	200:00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
125	2,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
375	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	605
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	595
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,40	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
1,750	1,500	all	175p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
300	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
600	1,500	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
800	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
200	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
200	2,500	all	200	Fort Carnac Co.....	3,325
200	2,000	15	p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
2150	100	60	40 p.c.	Kaisar-i-Hind Press & Co.	100
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld.	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,200
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Samoon Press Co.....	575
200	50	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	800
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000		100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219 8¾	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
.....	£20	103 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	31 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 5-16	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ...	229

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,925
300	2,000	570	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	1,730
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,160
[2a'e	150	150	100	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,850	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning....	1,305
2,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,130
1,800	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewal Eastern	1,375
700	1,000	400	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,075
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,215
.....	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,000
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning ...	980
2,500	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's....	1,210
1,050	1,000	all	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
6,000	625	all	68	Oriental	720
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
210	1,000	1,000	50	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,100
500	1,000	250	30 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 10th April 1875.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching		1,05,353	0 0
Merchandize		4,20,246	0 0
Miscellaneous		1,965	0 0
North Trains		605	0 0
	Total Rs.....	5,27,269	0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles	Total Rs.....	5,88,879	0 6
	Decrease Rs ...	61,609	7 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SAVERNAKE, 1,284 tons, Captain J Prichard, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 142 tons, Captain W Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. de Gama, Mrs Cunha and child, three second class passengers and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S Kurrachee, 510 tons, Captain R J Scott, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, (April 12th), with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S S CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R L Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr J C Doran, seven native gentleman, Mr Peer Sahib and three servants, Mr Keast, Mr Shaik Mahomed Hussein and son. For different ports.—Ninety-three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. PEKIN, 2,098 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Southampton (March 18th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mail, and the following cargo:—24 boxes specie, 137 boxes bar silver, 20 bundles ivory, 14 packages incense, 100 casks bottles, 15 cases soap, 5 casks sulphuric of copper, 15 bales canvas, 7 cases boots, 3,263 bars iron, 166 bales twist, 20 casks cement, 302 packages stationery 559 packages porter, 821 packages beer, 12 cases perfumery, 13 cases confectionery, 18 cases umbrellas, 10 bottles quick silver, 12 cases candles, 79 cases medicine, 59 cases provision, 32 cases cochineal, 2,590 packages cotton piece goods, and many other packages of merchandise for transhipment to other ports.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, April 12.
16	Phlox (s)	Ashton	Goa, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Khorasan	Connell	Bussein.
	Knighted	Murphy	Falmouth
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Savernake, Prichard, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pekin, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Caledonia, to Liverpool.
Steamer King Arthur, to Liverpool.
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April. 12 City of Cambridge (s)...Henderson.....Liverpool, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

April. 12 Kilkerran ....
Lord Lyndhurst ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April. 13 Khedive (s) .... Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde s, 10 cases stout, Docsabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Benton, 1 barrel pork, Edward Bate & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 25 barrels solarmonine, Tarpali Cama; 42 cases stout, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 213 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases paper, John S Elmore & Co; 125 casks iron nails, the I. A. and A. Co; 6 puncheons gin and 2 puncheons holland, E M Settna; 24 cases sherry and 100 casks beer, Merwanjee Coorverjee & Co; 25 cases navigation, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 250 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co; 5 packages varnish, M M Mody & Co; 5 cases salammoniac and 11 bottles quicksilver, Mahoorabux Asaram; 3 cases quinine Bell Brandenburg & Co.
Yeddo s, 20 khds pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Walmer Castle, 20 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 75 cases matches, Abdoolally Mohomedally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rainton s, 25 cases rum, 10 cases whisky and 4 cases orange bitter, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 49 cases rum and 15 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, L Libille & Co.
Persia s, 1 case cognac, L Libille & Co.
India s, 50 cases brandy, C E Mitchell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Fredrick, 100 bales cotton, V Ikart Brothers; 80 bales cotton, Graves Cotton & Co; 1,120 cwts myrabollams, Lyon & Co; 525 cwts hemp, S S Narrelwalla; 25 cwts myrabollams, R Manockshaw.
Ardgowan, 600 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Cape Verd s, 135 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Charlotte Crocen, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.
Staffa, 1,500 cwts linseed, and 400 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Centurian, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Timor s, 45 bales cotton, Monjee Purmanund; 280 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 173 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 2625 cwts hemp and 5 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co; 120 bales cotton, Steuart Hobart & Co; 50 bales wool, J Vuria.
Ettrickdale, 500 bales cotton, S T Macnaghten.
Benton, 3,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Emeradale s, 89 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 55 bales cotton, B Visram; 194 cwts ginger, M Govindjee; 700 cwts hemp, M Nuthoo.
Tagus s, 175 cwts gall, Prageer Vusta; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 40 bales cotton, O G cwts; 50 b'es cotton, H Nagsee & Co; 55 bales cotton, J Runchord; 55 bales cotton, D Dos s; 60 bales cotton, B Shamjee & Co.
Royal Alexandra, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Strathclyde s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 85 bales cotton, N Khatlow; 67 bales cotton, M Mooljee; 750 bales cotton, and 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales cotton, M Mayaram; 112 cwts hemp, P Jewraj; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co
Historian s, 125 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 27 bales wool, C Khetsee.
Caledonia s, 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

FOR LONDON.

St George s, 42 cwts fishmaws, R Al adjbhoy; 113 cwts iron, H Thavur & Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts rape seed, W Nicol & Co; 13 cwts fishmaws, Mr Allana; 10 cases peacock feather and 10 bales hides, N Allarakhia; 8 cwts fishmaws and 6½ cwts M of P shells, J Lelljee; 3 cases dry stuff, W Nicol & Co; 40 cases silk and 40 cases gum, D Dossa.
Kong Sverre s, 94 packages hides, E Spincer & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
War Spirit s, 3,750 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
County of Sutherland s, 900 cwts linseed, V Thakersey; 55 cwts gall and 75 cwts seeds, M Nuthoo; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Kellick Nixon & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Linda s, 400 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Africana, 2,00 cwts linseed, N Kessowjee & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Vimona, 350 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Richard Rylands, 150 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 400 bales cotton, G Sizz & Co.
Delhi s, 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 28 cwts pepper, 25 cwts dry ginger, 6½ cwts jaw and 9 cwts cubbes, M M Mazeroe.
Juno s, 5 pots coolfa oil, C Tyabally; 12 pots coolfa oil, A Badcoodin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s, 190 bales cotton, J Peerbh'y.

FOR HULL.

C W Anderson s, 1,600 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Odessa s, 1,410 cw's gingelly seed, Alven Riebe & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Odessa s, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Delhi s, 150 b les cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spincer & Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Juno s, 30 bales cotton, G Sizz & Co; 130 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 150 bales cott n, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 1,600 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Ireki, 1,000 barrels pepper, Wallace & Co.
Kund s, 250 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Thompson, Major, Madras 3rd Cavalry, from sick leave, from England
Wilkinson, Major, Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service, rom furlough, from Eng'and
Holland, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, from leave, from England

APRIL 16

Gibson, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow
Blakeney, Lieut Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on sick leave, from Bulsar
Steward, Major, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on furlough, from Bellary
Wemss, Captain, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on furlough, from Bellary

DEPARTURES—APRIL 15.

Molyneux, Lieut Col, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, to England

APRIL 16

Stroser, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, to join, to Burmah
Thornhill, Local Captain, Bengal 5th Regt, to join, to Rancekhet
Blair, Captain, Bengal 18th R I Regt, to join, to Bareilley

HIGH COURT.—17TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For judgment.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Gowami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj v Manordas Gordhandas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

Sui's for hearing.

104-75—Ghandhibhoy—Vundrawan Vielal v Custor Saila and others—Jefferson and P Part heard.
467-74—Jefferson and P—Custoor Saila and others v Vundrawun Vielal and others—Ghandhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Chamber matter for hearing in Court.

502-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Pandharinath Ramchunder and another v Tricumjee Veljee—Shamrao Pandoorng Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Syed Moobaruck bin Antar v Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and R—Poolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T. Part heard.
239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn Cleveland and Leo Warner.
700-71—Shapoorjee and Thomas Jukkmondas v Shaik Abdoola bin Falem—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
339-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ashabai widow of Oosman v Nalbhai widow.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Veljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-74—Mr Fletcher—Rajcooverbai v Buldew Poorunmull—Mr Bicknell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—April 16th, at Chinchpoogly, Mrs Walter Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—ASHBURNER April 15th, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Revd G A F Watson, M A, Charles Frederick Hughes, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Forbes, second daughter of Colonel G E Ashburner, of the Bombay Army.

HUNTER—SHERER—April 8th, at the Church of the Epiphany, Tezpur, Central Assam, by the Revd Sydney Endle, Surrogate, Thomas Fraser Hunter, of Anulu kie, Nowgong, and of Wellfield, Dunse, Berwick, to Louisa Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut Colonel Joseph Sherer, Bengal Staff Corps.

KEITH-MURRAY—GOLDNEY—April 8th, at the Church of the Epiphany, Tezpur, Central Assam, by the Revd Sydney Endle, Surrogate, David Keith-Murray, of Kondoli, Nowgong, fourth surviving son of the late Sir William Keith-Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre Crieff to Amy Louise, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel Philip Goldney, Bengal Army.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

THOUGH not a single London paper sent out a special reporter from home, yet the majority of them have had letters from Baroda regarding the trial of the Gaekwar. Reading these letters we have been impressed with one curious fact, and that is their unanimity in softening down matters unfavourable to the Gaekwar and bringing into prominence the least favourable points for the case of the prosecution. It seems as if the correspondents who were elected to inform the people of England about the trial had been actuated by one common feeling of sympathy for the persecuted Prince. Probably they all met in some back parlour in Baroda and poured out their feelings on the subject of the wrongs suffered by His Highness; and then entered into a common bond, pledged in the choicest nectar of the country, to do all they could to break down that engine of oppression—the Government of India—and raise in its place a standard of honesty, justice, and philanthropy which would delight the eyes of the downtrodden natives of this country. We can imagine the worthies, overcome by the potency of their emotions, rushing into each other's arms and bedewing a quantity of open notebooks with bitter tears, and then taking hands and dancing around the room, shouting, after the manner of transpontine melodramatic choristers, that the Gaekwar never, never, never, should be the victim of tyranny. Even Reuter's Agent seems to have been in the conspiracy, for his telegrams to England about the case have certainly done no injustice to the cause of His Highness the Gaekwar. What the cause of this unanimity among the gentlemen who were to tell the British people about the trial of the Gaekwar could be it is not for us to say. Perhaps it was an electric spark reaching all of them simultaneously from some divine battery of sympathy for the Gaekwar. And perhaps it wasn't. Very probably it wasn't; but how are ordinary mortals, like us, walking about under a firmament which may be charged with criminal informations and actions for libel, able to explain the cause of such an extraordinary outburst of unanimity on the part of the correspondents of the English papers, and those who had charge of the public telegraph wires? The thing is out of the question.

We think it may be taken for granted the Gaekwar is, to speak plainly, a very ugly gentleman. It is not his fault, but still there is no use in denying the fact, for it must be noticed as he is such a prominent public character. We in India all know that His Highness is not remarkable for good looks, but then the public in England do not, and it is a notorious fact that public sympathy in the dear old country is often aroused by a touching appeal from beauty indistress, or a description of a manly looking hero struggling against the anger of the gods. In all the Baroda letters which we have been able to see in the London newspapers up to this time we have not noticed one that did not endeavour to describe His Highness, not as one of the most unfortunately-favoured beings that fortune has thrust upon a throne, as if in ridicule of human beings, who at time apparently may be governed by anything the Olympians choose to set up, but as rather a good looking fellow on the whole. The *Standard's* correspondent informs its readers that "the Gaekwar, though thin and effeminate in figure, has *by no means* an unpleasing countenance." The *Daily Telegraph* quotes the impartial opinion of the *Times of India* that "the Gaekwar is not handsome, but the expression of his countenance is one of weakness rather than of evil." Something is said about his "large and prominent eyes" (N. B., there is no mistake that they squint alarmingly), and the same sympathetic writer goes on to say that the Gaekwar's "nervousness (on the first morning of the enquiry) and his evident need of some external support," whatever that may mean, "awoke a feeling not of sympathy but of something akin to pity." Dear pitiful (though not sympathetic) gentleman, what could the something be? Was it the love that is akin to pity, as the poet says? The *Telegraph* quotes some further opinions from the *Times of India*, so that the world is made aware that Sir Lewis Pelly "wore the Star of India on his breast," (we wonder if on ordinary occasions he wears it on his back?) that his head and face are of "a somewhat Napoleonic type," and then it goes on to quote extracts from our contemporary's descriptions of each day's proceedings—descriptions which, it is needless to say, dwell on points that the writer imagines strengthens the case for the defence, and generally are characterised by a flippancy which disforts or colours the evidence brought against the Gaekwar by the prosecution. The *Standard's* correspondent, "while Mr. Jardine is reading the Viceroy's proclamation," takes a view of the *personnel* of the court. The Gaekwar, as we have already said, is described as quite an interesting individual. The "great Maharaja of Gwalior's jewels" are gushingly described, and his jaunty turban, we find, is "shaped like a hat of the Tudor period." The three English Commissioners are all "grave able looking men," not only thoroughly "conscious of the importance of their duties," but of "their bearing while in discharge of them." The "prosecuting counsel, Mr. Scoble," is a "large, heavily made, bearded handsome man." Mr. Inverarity is "a deadly tiger shot and a very rising young barrister," evidently an allusion to his style of getting up, though it would never do to say "very getting up." But these descriptions are quite transcended in the enthusiasm with which the counsel for the defence are regarded in the mind's eye of the writer. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's "familiar features" look "strong and healthy after his voyage," and "apparently ready for any amount of cross-examinations"—that is, we presume, the Serjeant and not his features. Mr. Branson is said to be "a great linguist in the vernacular languages" and one who enjoys a "large mofussil practice." We hope that this public recognition of his talents will not induce Mr. Branson to oust any of the Oriental professors in our Indian Universities, who, poor fellows, are struggling away, and doing very well, although they are just as conscious as we are that they are not by any means "great" in their linguistic attainments. Next the great linguist sits Mr. Purcell, "in whom we recognise, despite a thick beard, another face familiar to Westminster." One of Leech's pictures represents a small boy running after a warrior whose head is enshrouded in one of the enormous busbies common to the guards, and irreverently exclaiming, "You may come out. I know you're there, for I see your legs." That same small boy may possibly have developed into the *Standard's* special correspondent, and we can imagine him staring steadfastly at Mr. Purcell in Court until a light suddenly breaks in upon his understanding, and he mutters a variation of the old words, "Ah, I see yer. No use hiding behind that thick black beard. You're the face familiar to Westminster, I know. Come out." The correspondent is more enthusiastic about the owner of the thick black beard and the face familiar to Westminster than about anybody else almost. Listen how he speaks of him:—"Every one learned in the Tichborne lore will recollect Sir John Coleridge's energetic junior, who gave the first serious blow to the Claimant's prosperous career, some seven or eight years ago, by his able conduct of the Chili Commission, and who ever afterwards, through the case, seemed to be making flying visits to the Antipodes to clear up every difficulty as it arose. Mr. Purcell is now one of the promiuent members of the Bombay bar." We are convinced that this is a sketch which Mr. Purcell himself could scarcely have excelled, notwithstanding his familiarity with the subject. The correspondent, after introducing a notice of Mr. Scoble's opening address, puts forward the opinion that, "for the defence, it may well be urged with much force that there is an utter absence of motive on the Gaekwar's part for entering into any such plot, inasmuch as the removal of Colonel Phayre was at the moment, as the Gaekwar had good reason to expect, imminent, whilst the party in the State whom Colonel Phayre, perhaps somewhat imprudently, supported, had a direct interest in making either a real or sham attempt to poison the Colonel with a view of fastening the offence on the Gaekwar." The correspondent, even at this early part of the proceedings, had thus evidently an inkling of what, a week or two afterwards, turned out to be a part of the defence which Serjeant Ballantine actually did set up on behalf of the Gaekwar. A number of extracts from the *Times of India's* report of the proceedings, pieced together with remarks, form the remainder of this correspondent's letter, and they are all strung together with the object evidently of showing the strength of the defence and the weakness of the prosecution. As for Reuter's agent, his telegrams have been compiled in a most extraordinary manner. In endeavouring to put his views into shape, the various newspapers have made some blunders in proper names which are amusing enough to people in India, but they all agreed in printing correctly one portion of a telegram which looks uncommonly like a misrepresentation of true evidence. "Bhow Poonakur," says one of those telegrams, "acknowledged informing Colonel Phayre of what had occurred at the palace. He said that after much pressure *he got up the case against the Gaekwar* at the previous Commission." What is the reasonable interpretation of such a telegram? Why, that the previous Commission of Inquiry into the Gaekwar's proceedings was a conspiracy against the Gaekwar; and the inference would be drawn that either Colonel Phayre and Bhow Poonakur were engaged in another conspiracy against the Gaekwar, or that Colonel Phayre had become the tool of Bhow Poonakur in such another conspiracy. A more misleading telegram has never probably been placed before the English public, and if it has the influenced the expression of views in the columns of the London press, as perhaps it has—for sometimes editors are guided solely by telegrams which they imagine to be true epitomes of a case—all we can do is to express our regret at such an unfortunate circumstance. Bhow Poonakur never said anything like what is here attributed to him, although unquestionably Serjeant Ballantine did endeavour to get him to admit what Reuter's agent has laid to his account. We have read the whole of the telegrams furnished by Reuter to the London press, and think it must have been next to impossible for it to obtain from them any clear account of the general nature of the inquiry. Statements like those attributed to Bhow Poonakur are plain enough, however, and a copious leader-writer could easily frame upon them a conclusion which the facts, undistorted by Reuter's agent or anybody else, could not possibly warrant.

The Gaekwar's defence have been singularly lucky, if not clever, in bringing public opinion to their side, both in India and England, and in being assisted by the blundering of Reuter's representatives. But the public would, we have no doubt, be greatly edified if they could find-out who were the special correspondents of the London press. The editorial opinion of the London press would doubtless be influenced greatly by the views expressed by these correspondents, by the construction put upon evidence by them, or even by the colouring which they might contrive to invest their correspondence with. There is little doubt that the greater part of the correspondence sent to the London papers is coloured in one way, and that way not favourable to the action taken by the Government of India. By catching at the hints thrown out by the correspondents, the editors of the various London newspapers have probably, with the best intentions, been betrayed into the expression of sentiments which, under other circumstances, they might have avoided. Thus at the door of the Baroda correspondents probably lies the London public opinion which has been expressed in favour of the Gaekwar. As we have said, if the various special correspondents could only be made known, a tolerable idea of the value of the London press advocacy of the Gaekwar's cause might be obtained by the independent public. We have already seen that the correspondent of the *Times* was Mr. Martin Wood; we know that the correspondent of another London daily newspaper was a reporter on the staff of the *Times of India*. Who were the other specials? Who was the compiler of the telegrams for Reuter's agency? Whoever they were, they must have had a strong common feeling among them, and in such a rare circumstance luck has been singularly kind to the cause so vigorously and cleverly managed by the solicitors for the Defence.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

UNDETERRED by the lamentable issue of previous enterprises, the French have resolved to send another expedition, "purely scientific" this time, to explore the interior of the Indo Chinese peninsula. The great object the French have in view is to attract to their colony of Saigon the trade of Southern China and Upper Burma. They have hitherto been foiled in this ambition because the barriers to the navigation of the Mekhong or Cambodia river, of which Saigon is the port, have been found to be insuperable, so that trade makes its way to the westward, and, descending the Meinam river, obtains an outlet at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. The leader of the new expedition, Dr. Harmand, who was a companion of the unfortunate Lieutenant Garnier, thinks, however, that there must be a navigable river flowing from the north into the Great Lake of Cambodia, from which there is easy access by water to Saigon, and he has succeeded in obtaining help from the Government to enable him to prosecute researches with the view of ascertaining if this surmise is well-founded. Although to some extent the aims of French and English in this part of Asia come into conflict with one another, one cannot but wish success to an enterprise undertaken in so honourable and resolute a spirit.

THE Opera, about which Calcutta has always been so very boastful, has, apparently, been temporarily driven out of that far-famed city of palaces. A few of the shareholders of the Opera House Company seem to have acted rather too much in a hurry in letting the Opera House to Mr. English, who means to bring out a theatrical company to replace the artists who have for so many years delighted the fashion of Calcutta. Considerable indignation is felt by the frequenters of and subscribers to the Opera House at what has been done. The Calcutta papers are filled with letters complaining of the conduct of the committee of management, their indignation is intensified by the discovery that had a very few days been allowed to pass away without coming to any decision. The offers of Signor Mussa might have been accepted and the Opera continued through another season. Not much success has attended the Opera in Calcutta. Last season Colonel Wyndham catered for the amusements of the public, but, notwithstanding his energetic labours, he has lost too much money to try his luck another season. On the Colonel's refusal being notified Signor Mussa stepped into the gap and made an offer for the next season. In the meantime, however, Mr. English made his agreement and thus forstalled the Signor, and the Opera House for next season, and must be content with the more simple and less fashionable theatrical company of performers. There is some probability, however, that the Corinthian, the new place of amusement in Calcutta, may be obtained, for we notice that "arrangements are being made by the "Corinthian" Theatre Company to provide an entertainment for the ICE season that shall combine English opera rendered by experienced *artistes*, with first-class dramatic talent, including some of the best actors and actresses of the time."

WE subjoin a copy of the Notification published by the Kattywar Political Agent in the *Agency Gazette*, dated 8th, and issued on the evening of the 10th instant:—

"Notification No. 6 of 1875.

"Nugandas, Brijbhokundass, a vakeel and authorized translator in the courts of Kattywar, having published a document in which the British Government is charged with dishonourable acts and intentions, his sunnuds are cancelled from this date.

J. B. PEILE,
Political Agent."

Mr. Nugandas's grievances have been ventilated in an appropriate quarter already, but there are one or two points on which we think the public should be enlightened, in order that it may see that Mr. Peile's proceedings in the matter are neither arbitrary nor harsh. The vakeel referred to is regarded in Kattywar as a busybody. In the year 1870, the late Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, had directed his sheristadar to write out an order cancelling his sunnud, owing to misbehaviour as a vakeel, in a case connected with the Mahajuns of Gondal; and again, in 1873, the then Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Gondul State had grounds for recommending to the Political Agent that the sunnud of Nugandas should be cancelled, for unbecoming and improper conduct. In the former case, the then sheristadar of the Political Agent, who was an intimate friend of Nugandas, interceded for him, and succeeded in causing the intended order to be annulled, and in the latter case, Colonel Walker, who then officiated as Political Agent, was too good-natured to resort to such an extreme course as was recommended. We may mention also that Nugandas was in two different agency courts, one of which was presided over by his then friend and patron, called in open court an "infamous liar" by a gentleman of the profession opposed to him in these cases, and he either did not, or could not, adopt means to vindicate his reputation. So much for Nugandass and his graciousness. It would be well for the peace of the country if other Government officials than Mr. Peile followed his example in dealing sharply and decisively with men of Nugandas's stamp, who, although owing much to the British Government, turn and spit upon it when they think they can conveniently do so.

LATEST accounts from Nassick regarding the progress of cholera must be considered satisfactory. Though it still exists, it has not increased to any great extent, and the exertions of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE TROOPS FOR BURMAH.

MADRAS, 16TH APRIL.

The troops for Rangoon and Port Blair are expected to leave on Monday. The steamer Madura ordered on this service is now in quarantine, having had small-pox on board.

DECREASE OF CHOLERA AT NASSICK—DESERTED STREETS.

NASSICK, 16TH APRIL.

The authorities here had power to stop the Kuik from being taken out, but it was not necessary to do so, as the streets were deserted. Both the cars broke down. Cholera is disappearing. The river is without crowd.

THE LAHORE DIVISION.

ALLAHABAD, 16TH APRIL.

Major General Reid, commanding Lahore Division, is compelled to take six months' sick leave to England. He is suffering from a slight sunstroke. His successor is unknown—probably Olpherts, Barwell or Brown.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL.

The Budget returns for the financial year ending 31st March 1875 show a gross revenue of £75,685,000 sterling. The expenditure amounts to £75,268,000, thus giving a surplus of £417,000.

Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to apportion £357,000 of this surplus for a re-adjustment of brewers' licenses, stamps and taxes.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli stated, in reply to Mr. Hankey, that he apprehended that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would not visit India as the Representative of Her Majesty.

OBITUARY.—Colonel W. A. Middleton.

PARLIAMENTARY—EXCITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons yesterday there was held a protracted and excited debate on the motion of Mr. Disraeli to reject the petition of Prettlewell (*sic*) accusing the Judges on the late Seaborne trial of unfairness and demanding their impeachment. The petition was rejected. Mr. Bright condemned the agitation and tactics of Dr. Kenealy, requesting him to substantiate his charges against the Judges.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 16TH APRIL.

The s.s. Zambesi left for Bombay this morning half an hour after midnight.

The s.s. Thibet left for Galle and Calcutta at 7 p.m. yesterday.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL, APP.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5 5/16.
Exchange on India	Is. 10½.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
do. do. French Rente, 1872	66¾
Bar Silver	57½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8,062,500 Inc. £ 187,500
Bills discounted	£18,250,000 Dec. £1,500,000
Bullion	£29,875,000
Arrival—Palm, on 13th inst.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 16TH APRIL, 9.45 A.M.

Mail Steamer Surat, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan arrived at Darjeeling on Thursday last.

THE local paper tells us that Lady Temple was expected at Darjeeling on Monday last.

IN the March number of the *Indian Economist*, just issued, it is announced that that paper is now the property of the Bengal Government.

IT is reported from Simla that the Viceroy will, during next cold weather, make a lengthened tour in the Madras Presidency, extending, if time admits, to Ceylon.

A NEW work by Prof. Monier Williams, called 'Indian Wisdom,' giving an historical account of the chief departments of Sanskrit literature, with translations of select passages, will be published at the end of this month.

JUDGMENT was delivered by the Lucknow City Magistrate, on Saturday last, in the case of Jackson *vs.* Davis. The Barrister was found guilty of defamation in a mild form, and fined rupees fifty. Mr. Davis will appeal.

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Mail* states that cholera has broken out in Negapatam. It is supposed to have been brought by infected ships, probably from Colombo. The town is very filthy. Some alarm has been excited.

THE steam engine for the Alpha Gold Mining Company was expected to be at the works on Tuesday last. The transport of the engine from Calicut to its destination has been attended with much less difficulty than was anticipated.

IT is reported that the Amir of Cabul has ordered wood to be cut and collected at various depots for the purpose of offering it for sale to British railway officers or to timber merchants. The opening of the railway which will be effected shortly from Wazeerabad to Jhelum is said to have induced the Amir to give these orders.

A SUB-MAGISTRATE in Quilon is said to have been fined fifteen rupees "for causing unnecessary delay to the disposal of cases, and for being guilty of procrastination in replying to letters on certain important matters from the Magistrate." If the principle on which this punishment has been inflicted were strictly adhered to, how many would have to be similarly punished!

IN the *Delhi Gazette* the following news is given by an arrival from Bokhara:—"The King of Bokhara is making arrangements to march for Tajkund. Some say the king is going to have an interview with the Russian Governor-General, others have it that the king has been recommended by his medical advisers not to remain at Bokhara, but to go to different places for change of air."

WE learn from the *Ceylon Times* that there is every reason to believe that the Cholera epidemic which has from Colombo carried off close on 200 persons within the last couple of months or so, has now spent its strength. There were only 35 cases last week as compared with 56 during the previous week and 115 the week before; deaths were last week 24 as compared with 30, 61, and 74 in the preceding three weeks.

FROM Marseilles we have this week an account of a curious phenomenon—a woman with two noses. I have sometimes in England, remarks the writer, and in the north of Eupore seen jolly old gentlemen with something much resembling double-barrelled noses; but I have not noticed ladies so gifted. They say the husband of the Marseilles phenomenon expresses entire resignation, congratulating himself that it is only the nose, not the tongue, which nature has given in duplicate.

DR. MAXWELL and his fellow-labourers in the Medical Mission in Cashmir have at last met with a substantial acknowledgment of their valuable services. The Maharaja has consented to grant them a new hospital. Suitable accommodation had long been needed, but he has hitherto refused to supply the want, even though the people who would be benefited were his own subjects. Dr. Maxwell last year disposed of very nearly two thousand cases, many of them involving surgical operations of the most difficult nature.

THE *Englishman* says that its report of war "not in Europe," which created so much sensation a few weeks ago, appeared then in "an exaggerated form as regards the extent of the operations to which it referred." Our contemporary says that war with Burmah was intended, and that orders have been telegraphed from the Secretary of State on the matter, and adds "the fullest instructions have now, we believe, been received; and no shilly-shallying evasion, or compromise, on the part of the Court of Mandalay, is likely to be tolerated."

WE learn from the Lucknow paper that Cholera has broken out in Unao and the surrounding villages. Out of a total of 69 deaths from this cause reported in the district last week, no less than 17 occurred in the Sudder Station. The cause is not far to seek. For the past week or so, in consequence of the Barrani nahan (which fortunately occurs only once in 24 years), and the eclipse of the sun, an immense bathing fair has been held at Cawnpore on this side of the Ganges. To this thousands of persons from all parts of Oudh have flocked in order to obtain *Jun*, or purity, and have made the usual mistake of bringing back cholera with them instead. This station, from its proximity to the sacred river, has as usual received the first instalment of the fell disease. The Deputy Commissioner is taking steps to prevent the customary exodus of pilgrims from this district to the Ram Noumi Fair at Ajoodhya, and thus to avoid any addition to the prevalence of the malady from an influx of cholera stricken devotees to the purifying powers of the Surjoo.

THE Oxford and Cambridge boat race has attracted the attention of the Paris *Figaro*, and we glean from that instructive journal some highly novel details as to the causes of the race and our annual "blue fever." According to the correspondent, who signs himself by the very British name of "Johnson," the English, wearied by living under a sky always grey, yellow, or black, are impelled to choose some bright colour to clothe themselves into a belief of spring. Not liking, however, to acknowledge this defect of climate, they seize on the boat race as a pretext, and clothe themselves in blue from head to foot, the usual winds giving all noses the same cerulean hue. Horses and ships being the true sources of Britain's prosperity, the Derby and the boat race are considered the two events of the year, while the interest of the latter is doubled from the crews being chosen from the highest families of the land. These crews, as well as their boats, are new every year, and they are trained by a "coachman," who accompanies his pupils in their exercise on the Thames in a boat built especially for the purpose. M. Johnson winds up his details by the statement that everybody in England bets on the race, from the crossing-sweeper to the peer's daughter.

THERE is a gentleman named Samuel Clark, living at No 20, West Thirteenth Street, New York, who ought to be especially interested in the approaching Arctic Expedition, as if it succeeds in reaching the pole it will prove the truth or the falsity of a theory which he has persistently held for fifteen years past, and concerning which he published a book in 1860. He maintains that the earth is hollow, with nearly as much inhabitable surface on the inside as there is on the outside, that this construction is natural to creation and common to all planets and moving bodies, that the inside of the earth is inhabited by white human beings, the progenitors of the white race on the outside, and that there are apertures at the Poles of four, or more, hundred miles diameter, affording communication between the outer and inner surfaces. To solve such a problem as this it is really worth spending a good deal of money, and the motto of Mr. Millinger, "it can be done, and England ought to do it," acquires wonderful force. It is to be hoped that the sledge parties will drive slowly when they approach the region of these apertures, or they may go down headlong into the underworld, and never be heard of again. We should add that Mr. Clark also holds that the sun, instead of being matter, is simply space, or a hole through matter, letting in light to us from the outside, where light is universal.

IF war finally be determined on with Burmah, remarks *Indian Public Opinion*, our opinion on the matter is this; most wars are caused not by race enmity but by the kings and rulers, yet the hardships fall not on them but on their soldiers, or the common people. We reserve all our consideration and politeness for the kings. In this case, we should make one great effort to destroy, not the army, but the King and his court, secure the capital and annex the whole country. We should at once be recognized as the great Indian Shirkar, who had simply stepped into the other man's shoes. Peace and prosperity would follow, a new field would be opened for colonisation and needy officers, the natives would rejoice at the change of things, the mineral produce of the hills would find a ready market at the mouths of the magnificent rivers, and the forests, the richest forests in the whole world, would, instead of an envied and unattainable object of desire, become an inexhaustible source of power and wealth. We want to make it plain that we advise no half measures. In the first war, Arracan fell; in the next Pegu. Then we said we would annex no more, and we have repented it ever since. This should not apply to Burmah in any case, and if war follows, we must not come to the usual compromise, without drawing the red line round largely extended territory.

A Swiss newspaper reports the discovery in one of the cantons of a relic which is believed to be the most ancient evidence existing of primitive men. It is described as a kind of wattle-work of pointed fir-poles, covered with wicker or some lighter stuff. In other words, it is an immeasurably antique hurdle or screen, and as the bricklayers and shepherds now-a days make kiln sides and fold gates, and in intrinsic interest will course never compare with such things as the bone needles found in the Dordogne caves or those very curious etchings of animals and men upon the reindeer horns in the British Museum, but when it is added that this relic, close covered by human hands, was found in the alatecoal, a stratum which is referred by good authorities to the period intervening between the two glacial epochs, the immense significance of this piece of old wicker or wattle becomes evident. Supposing that the Swiss geologists are right, and that such a thing has really been discovered in the slate-coal—which was mud and vegetation before the last general congelation of Europe—then here is strong proof that the human race existed before that epoch, and that it had already reached the comparatively high educational point of knowing how to weave. Gorillas and sokos make nests or houses of branches, but they do not wattle or turn out basket-work; and we must accordingly feel a certian filial respect for those far distant ancestors who were "frozen out" in the world's aphelion. That period is set by some clever people at about sixty thousand years ago—by none at less—and, taken in connection with the recent discoveries made by the Challenger, it warns us never to be sure that we have reached the bottom of this wonderful grave of life. It becomes, indeed, more and more doubtful whether if we dug never so deep we should find the limit to the history of animated matter; for even that itself out of which "man is made" has just been shown, by Carpenter and Huxley, to consist almost demonstrably of the detritus of countless living creatures.

THE AMERICAN GLASS BLOWERS.

TO NIGHT is, we are assured, positively the last on which the American Glass-Blowers will display their skill in Bombay. The proceeds of the tickets sold this evening are to be devoted to the benefit of Mrs. Woodroffe, and on this occasion the public will doubtless respond to the invitation and come in large numbers. Mrs. Woodroffe is very skillful herself in the art of glass blowing. She has herself made many of the prized glasses which there is such animated contention, and from the prominent position which Mrs. Woodroff, always took every occasion in the Framjee Cowasje Hall, silently pursuing her glass blowing throughout the entire evening the public cannot say they have not witnessed her skill and industry. As many as 200 prizes are to be given away this evening and two glass cases containing specimens of glass blowing skill. Last Saturday night as many as 1,300 lottery tickets were sold. Many European and Parsee ladies with their children were present. The scene presented in the large room was animated in the extreme especially when the time came to distribute the prizes. The Parsees seemed to be very successful, one of them carrying off the Rs. 500 prize. Doubtless similar success will attend the exhibition this evening

THE O'BRIEN FUND.

COMMITTEE.

The Rev G C Reynolds	W Gilbert, Esq
The Rev D Macpherson	L Fletcher, Esq
The Rev R L Pace	J Crauddas, Esq
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq	H P Jacob, Esq

T B Kirkham, Esq (Hon Sec)

The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	
The Hon'ble A Rogers	100	0	0
The Rev C F H Johnston	100	0	0
F Rowland, Esq	50	0	0
Dr C F H Codrington	20	0	0
A Taylor, Esq	20	0	0
J Q Pigot, Esq	50	0	0
E Hastings, Esq	50	0	0
A few young men dining together ...	145	0	0
Dr G Y Hunter	20	0	0
Jehangir Jiwanji Readymoney, Esq	15	0	0
Balance of proceeds of Theatricals of 18th Feb. after remitting £100 to Lord Mayor for Cospatrick Fund...	106	0	2
M G L	10	0	0
Rev E Baston, Nynee Tal	5	0	0
C H E Duggan, Nynee Tal	10	0	0
Per Mr W Gilbert :			
A C Gunpert, Esq	50	0	0
B Bethum, Esq	5	0	0
Anonymous through Messrs. King, King & Co.	10	0	0
Per L Fletcher, Esq...			
J M	10	0	0
Mite	10	0	0
F L Latham, Esq	50	0	0
Capt Babington	25	0	0
Col Fuller, R E	10	0	0
Rev F L Sharpin	10	0	0
Wallace & Co	100	0	0
R Branson, Esq	50	0	0
H Purcell, Esq	50	0	0
F F	10	0	0
Ardaseer H Wadia, Esq	150	0	0

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—Three Mussulmans were yesterday fined Rs. 5 for assaulting a woman named Muthoobai on the preceding day. She having preferred her complaint before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court.

CRUELTY.—Ragoobah Babajee was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for the above offence, which he was charged with at the instance of Inspector Smith of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,475. Of these 513 were new admissions, consisting of 340 Hindoos, 247 Mussulmans, 99 Parsees, 20 Christians, and 7 of other castes; The average daily attendance being 79 83.

FIRE AT MATHERAN.—Mr. De Souza's house at Matheran was burned down on Monday night last, and the adjoining bungalow at the same time. These buildings were close to the Clarendon Hotel, of which Mr. D'Souza is proprietor. He has lost a good deal of property but the hotel was not injured at all.

ASSAULTING A SHIGRAMWALLA.—A sailor named Joseph Tait was yesterday brought before Mr. Nana Morojee by Constable Ingram, who charged him with having been drunk and disorderly and with having assaulted a shigramwalla named Lallee Neesa. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 6, of which his Worship directed Rs. 4, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

Mauerka	D'Estate	Pagin.
Overture	Italiana in Algeria	Ro sini.
Quadrille	Frederick Wilhelm	
Valse	Amoreiten Ta ze	Gung'l.
Selection	Il Gu ar. mento	Mercada te.
Galop	Strohfiedel	Herohende.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.—The annual exhibition for the distribution of medals and prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held on Wednesday evening last at the "Hermitage," Khumballa Hill, the residence of Mr. Manockjee Curseljee, "the father of the school," as he is called by some. The Hon. Mr. Justice West presided. The reading of the report of the institution was followed by singing and recitation by some of the children, which proved to be the most interesting part of the programme. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ezra (of the Sassoon family), after which the chairman delivered an able and eloquent address. We regret that the pressure upon our space has precluded our publishing the full report of the proceedings, which will be given in Monday's paper.

ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING.—An inquest was held on Thursday morning at the morgue, on the body of Mahomed Kesso, who died after an illness of twenty-four hours' duration. From the evidence it appears that the deceased and a friend of his partook of supper together, on the day preceding his death, and that shortly afterwards both were taken sick, the deceased dying from the effects of the sickness, which was supposed to be acute choleraic diarrhœa, while his companion recovered. It appears that it is the usual custom, and one the body was therefore buried in the usual manner in the Musulman's burial ground. Since then, however, the police received information that the deceased had died from poison given to him by his wife to the one which he had taken with his friend. The body has been exhumed accordingly and the enquiry now stands adjourned to the 22nd inst. pending the examination of the contents of the stomach by the Chemical analyser to Government.

AN ASTROLOGER IN TROUBLE.—yesterday morning an information was laid before the presiding magistrate at the Fort Police Court, by the proprietor of a printing press, named Janardan Harri Alli, who said that, on the 21st of February last he went to a man named Bhaskar chundar Dalwajee, who resides in Wittulwaddy, and is by professon an astrologer. On arriving at his room, he found him sitting with three or four other persons whom he did not know and at once entered into conversation with him. He had learned that he was in possession of a rare Sanscrit work on astrology called the Bhrigoo Lashita by Bhrigoo Fishin an ancient astrologer whose famous predictions are still quoted by the natives. Complainant produced three horoscopes which he had in his possession, and handed them to the defendant, who in return proposed to give him a new one. For this the complainant paid him Rs. 2 on the 25th March. On the complainant again visited the defendant, and on this occasion paid him Rs. 21. Since then, having learned that the defendant was not possessed of the Bhrigoo Lashita, complainant has preferred a charge of cheating against him, alleging that he would not have paid him either the Rs. 12 or the Rs. 21 had he known that he was not in possession of the Bhrigoo Lashita

CRICKET.—The return match between the Bombay Union and Byculla Cricket Clubs was played on Saturday the 10th instant and resulted in a victory for the former by 29 runs.

In their first essay the Union made no stand, two only of the players, Messrs. Robottom and Clarke, making anything of a score. The Byculla in their first innings headed the Union by 13 runs, Corkery playing a fine inning of 24 not out.

In the second inning of the Union, Messrs. Ryan, Nagle, and Clarke came to the front with some good cricket, Ryan closing his score of 39 with a splendid drive for 7. The whole inning showed 133, leaving the Byculla 121 to get to win. This, however, they failed to do, for they succeeded in running up 91 only, Corkery again with fine play managed inning of 29 and backed up by 23 from Boileau and 12 from Macguire. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY UNION.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Ryan, W. P., c Boileau, b McGuire	0	b Boileau	39
Munday, J., c G. Edwards, b do...	5	c Maidment, b McDonald	6
Harrington, H., c Maidment, b G. Edwards	1	b Corkery	1
Nagle, J., b G. Edwards	0	b McGuire	31
Robottom, G., b McGuire	17	c McAfee, b McGuire...	0
Muirhead, A., c and b G Edwards	2	c Maidment, b Boileau	0
Clarke, J. A., b McGuire	13	not out	23
McDermott, J., b do	0	c Maidment, b Boileau	0
Ryan, J., b do.	4	b McDonald... ...	0
Rashford (sub) b do.	0	c McAfee, b McGuire..	1
Ward, L., not out	10	b McDonald	0
Byes, ...	10	Byes 14, L. Byes 1, Wides 1	16
Total... 50		Total...	133

BYCULLA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Edwards, G., b J. Ryan	13	(sub) b Ryan	3
Bhawick, J., c H. Harrington, b J. Ryan	5	not out	9
McDonald, b J. Ryan	7	st. Muirhead, b Nagle	0
Corkery, W., not out	24	run out	12
Gidney, b do.	0	b W Ryan	0
Maidment, F., c & b W. J. Ryan ...	1	l b W Ryan	0
Edwards, J., b Clarke	0	b Ryan	23
Boileau, c Partridge, b Clarke ...	0	c McDermott, b Clarke	0
Ebore, b do.	0	c Maidment, b Clarke	0
Smith, b do.	0	b Robottom	2
McAfee, F., b do.	2	b Clarke	0
Byes 8, L. Byes 1... ...	6	Byes 12, Wides 1 ...	13
Total... 63		Total...	91
		Grand Total...	184

ONLY one case was tried at the criminal sessions this month, in which the culprit was convicted and punished. This is a great change for the Poona district and looks like improvement.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear from a correspondent at Egutpoora that they have had severe thunder-storms at that station. Is is very pleasant now at that station, though they sometimes have rather hot winds there during the day in very much the fashion of Khandala, where it is seldom necessary to shut up the doors and windows on account of the heat. Though they cannot at Egutpoora boast of having "blocks of ice" falling from the clouds, they have severe hailstorms and heavy rain with thunder and lightning.—*Id.*

THE Deccan College will be closed from to-morrow and all the schools of the Educational Department of Government from the 24th inst. The Educational Department shows its wisdom in this arrangement, for the pupils would do nothing in such weather as this, while the teachers would assuredly suffer. The exodus from Poona to the hills will be complete by the end of the month. We wish we could go off to the hills like most of our readers; but editors and proprietors of newspapers have no holiday.—*Id.*

A CASE in which a postal peon and two Banians were charged with having abstracted from a letter four notes of the value of rupees one hundred each was called on for investigation in the City Magistrate's Court on Friday last, was adjourned to Wednesday next. It appears that the letter contained about one thousand rupees of Notes, and the sum mentioned above was abstracted in its transit from Sehwan.—*Scinde News.*

ONE Gunput Bearer was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment by Moulvie Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur, the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, for uttering indecent words on the public road during the *Holi*. The Magistrate in sentencing the prisoner, observed that he wanted to make an example of him, as a warning to others. A few such Magistrates like Moulvie Abdul Lutif, in Kurrachee and the nuisance will be put down effectually.—*Id.*

THE usual Fair at Manora occurred the other day. Years ago it was customary for Europeans to frequent the place, not for fun or pleasure, but from recollections of a historical character. It will be remembered by our old readers how this Fair came into repute. The Island was crowded with visitors. The usual round of amusements was provided for the delectation of a huge assemblage, and the urchins of the place enjoyed the fun immensely. The police did their duty in a right good earnest; with a few exceptions, everything passed off as merrily as a marriage bell. All that we can say of the Manora Fair is that Nymphs of the Pavee were not so abundant now, thanks to efficient police arrangements in the interests of morality.—*Id.*

WE are sorry to hear of the death, shortly after his return from Bombay, of Nawab Amjad Ali Khan, one of the leading noblemen of the City of Lucknow. We also regret to hear that the unfortunately too common course of vexatious litigation for the property of the deceased has already commenced.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE Parsee Elphinstone and Victoria Theatrical Company performed in the Chutter Munzil Theatre on Friday evening under some disadvantages. In the first place, they had no Band—couldn't get one—tried everywhere—and at the eleventh hour were obliged to hire a piano and engage a man to play on it. This caused the delay of about an hour—the performance not commencing till near 10, instead of *precisely* at 9 o'clock, as announced. The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, under whose special patronage it was given, was present, and, we fancy, must have had his spirits chilled a bit by the aforesaid delay. As to the performance itself, it must be allowed that the company, upon the whole, acquitted themselves creditably. The get-up and acting of *Katherine* were not quite up to the mark, but the taming of the shrew was nearly as well accomplished as if Mr. C. S. Nagir were *Petruchio* himself, whilst *Bianca*, though personated by a *Darcocala*, was perfectly innocent of any bacchanalian freaks. It couldn't be said of the *soi-disant* lady, in the words of a well known native song, that—

Daru pita pita kullejawa me luggye, jan,
Mera goo'skee darua.

We would, however, advise the Manager not to cast Darcoowallas for female characters in future. "The evening's entertainment" concluded with an amusing farce, depicting "Indian high life below stairs," of which the whole "say" was in Hindoostani, and, therefore, we fancy, the wit and pleasantries of the piece must have been lost to the great majority of the audience, which was European. The attendance, we regret to say, was small; and, perhaps, disgusted at this, the company resolved to eschew the English stage and have erected a temporary temple to Thespis of their own in the heart of the city, where they purpose giving nightly performances in Urdu, which, we should think, can hardly fail to draw "bumper houses" from amongst the numerous indigenous nobility and gentry of Lucknow.—*Id.*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ON Thursday last, a special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices, Mr. J. A Forbes in the chair. There was nearly a full attendance of members

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were taken as read.

The Chairman said the present meeting, as members were aware, was called to consider, first, the proposals which the Town Council recommend should be submitted to Government for the improvement of the watersupply of Bombay, for a loan of 36 lakhs of rupees from Government to carry out the same, and for the consolidation of the existing debt due by the Corporation to the State; and secondly, to consider a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for the restoration to the Municipality of the State grant towards meeting the cost of the police. Certain amendments, the Chairman believed, would be proposed by Mr. Wood on the original proposition of the Town Council.

Mr. Currey; I beg to propose the three resolutions relating to the water supply of Bombay, to the application for a loan to the Government of India, and also to the consolidation of the Municipal debt. Those resolutions have been printed and circulated, but perhaps the best course will be for the Secretary and Clerk to read them.

The Clerk then read the resolutions as follows:—

1. That the scheme for the improvement of the water supply of Bombay, so as fully to utilise the supply which can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsee at the estimated cost of Rs. 36,31,126, which has been approved by the Town Council, be hereby accepted by the Corporation, and recommended for the sanction of Government.

2. That, in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out the said scheme, the Corporation hereby authorise an application, through the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, for a loan of 36 lakhs on similar terms—*viz*, 4 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. sinking fund, the latter spread in equal annual instalments over fifty years—as those on which a loan of fifty lakhs was granted by the Government of India to the Municipality of Calcutta for the water-supply of that city—sinking fund to commence from August 1879; and that the Corporation hereby offer to undertake the payment of interest and sinking fund on such a loan.

3. That the Corporation also hereby authorise an application, as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner in his printed proposals, dated June 1873, through the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, for the consolidation of the second loan of 15 lakhs, and of the Toolsee loan of 4 lakhs due by the Municipality to the State, along with the proposed new loan of 36 lakhs, into one debt bearing interest at 4 per cent., with a sinking fund of 2 per cent., the latter spread in equal annual instalments over fifty years—the sinking fund to commence from August 1879.

Mr. Currey—I will open the case by saying that when the Town Council entered office in September 1873 they found the question considerably in advance. Of the Municipal Commissioner on the important questions of drainage and water-supply, which proposals are contained in Mr. Pedder's published blue book, dated June 1873. A committee of the Town Council that those two large questions should be taken up one at a time, and we decided that the improvement of the water-supply—a work the urgency of which it is difficult to overstate—should have the precedence. The case for the improvement of the supply is put in the first two papers in the green book on the water-supply question—which has already been circulated to the Corporation; it is stated there very much better than I could put it in a speech, and I hope the members have read those papers. Mr. Pedder's first letter shows the urgency of the work on account of the insufficiency and precariousness of the existing supply; the second is an extract from the blue book of June 1873, containing general particulars of the plan which he proposes, and also his reasons for advocating it. The basis of Mr. Pedder's proposal is that we should refrain from attempting the larger schemes such as Tansa and Vehar, which we can scarcely afford, and that we should be satisfied with utilizing to the best advantage the supply that can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsee, which will be sufficient for Bombay for some time to come, and present enough in fact as there is any necessity for the present generation to consider. The plan which Mr. Pedder and Mr. Walton advise us to adopt is, as mentioned in the second paper in the green book in all essentials that which was unanimously adopted by the Bench, for adoption in 1872 by Mr. Ormiston. If provides for a distinct main from Toolsee to a high level reservoir in Bombay I believe members of the Corporation are aware that Mr. Ormiston had given much attention to the question of water-supply, and his reputation as an able engineer is well known. Under this plan it appears that in the portion of the town which will be supplied from Vehar there will be a daily supply per head of 22 gallons, and in that which will be supplied from Tulsi, a daily supply of 26 gallons per head of the population, which appears ample in comparison with what the supply is in other towns and what has been found sufficient in Bombay. We will the next step was that Mr. Pedder's proposal was referred by the Town Council to their works' committee, and that committee arranged to take the professional opinion of a highly competent committee of engineers, consisting of Colonel Fife, the head of the Government Irrigation Department, a recognised authority upon such matters, Mr. Wilson Bell, the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway; and Mr. Ormiston. The terms of the reference to this committee are printed in the green book which I have before mentioned. It is assumed therein that the water-supply which can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsee will be enough for Bombay for some time to come, and that consequently larger schemes should be discarded. Colonel Fife's committee having thoroughly gone into the question sent in a report after a few months, which the Town Council justly regarded as very valuable, and in all its main features the scheme of the project which had been put forward by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer. Some further discussion took place on a few points on which different views prevailed. These points are given in the last letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to the Town Council, printed in the green book, and the mode in which these points were dealt with by the Council is given in resolution No. 3 in the printed extracts from our proceedings on the 30th March last now before you. I will just briefly mention that with regard to the first point adverted to in the resolution—The main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill—Colonel Fife's committee first recommended in their report the adoption of a twenty-two inch main. Mr. Pedder and Mr. Walton thought, for the reasons given in this letter in the green book, that a twenty-four inch main would be preferable. We communicated again with Colonel Fife and Mr. Wilson Bell, letting them know the opinions of the Municipal officers, and the result was that Colonel Fife's Committee adhered to their former advice in favour of a twenty-two inch main. The reason seems to be that that will be sufficient, and it has the advantage of saving about Rs. 1,40,000; the Town Council therefore, adopted the advice of Colonel Fife's Committee. As regards the reservoir on Malabar Hill, we had plans for three different sites called "A" "B" and "C." The selection of either was more a matter of general convenience than of anything else, and we decided on taking the "B" reservoir or middle sized one. Regarding Toolsee dam No. 2 we obtained a considerable number of professional opinions, the result of which was that we felt perfectly safe in the conclusion at which we arrived in favour of the earthen dam according to the advice of our own Executive Engineer. The whole question has been thoroughly discussed in the Town Council, and the scheme, as finally passed is contained in the printed extracts from our proceedings of the 30th March which, as I have said you have before you. We recommend the scheme at an estimated cost of a little over Rs. 36,000,000, as one which has been compared with the utmost care by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer who have closely studied the question and have had the advantage of the lengthened discussion which has been going on upon it for years. We recommend it is a scheme which after all that has been examined and professionally approved by three of the first Engineers whom we could get, and we place it with some confidence before the Corporation, as one that will should be sanctioned by them and by Government. The next part of the question to which I would allude is the financial portion of it,—our proposals in regard to the provision of funds for this large work is contained in the second resolution, which speaks for itself. We advise that the Corporation should authorise an application being made for a loan of Rs. 36,00,000 from the Government of India. We also, at the same time consider that the Corporation should, as stated in the 3rd line of the second resolution, undertake the payment of interest and sinking fund on such loan. It will, I think, be obvious that unless such an undertaking is given we can scarcely apply with good grace, for a loan. We also recommend that an application be made to the Government of India for a consolidation of part of the existing debt the second loan of 15 lakhs for which we now pay at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum *plus* sinking fund and the old Toolsee debt for which we pay at the rate of 4½ per cent. *plus* the sinking fund. If the Government of India accede either wholly or in part to our application for a consolidation of these debts it will assist us in our financial arrangements. We have endeavoured to explain the financial aspect of the question in the printed memorandum which is appended to the resolutions. It will take some time, I am afraid, to get sanction for its work and for the loan. And Act of the Legislature will be necessary for the loan. The works themselves will also take time to construct. We have had an approximate estimate from our Executive Engineer of the instalments in which he considers the loan would have to be drawn assuming that the construction occupies from three to three and a half years, the result of which is that we do not expect to have to find more than a total sum of from Rs. 2,50,000 to 3,00,000 por interest before the middle of 1879. If the Government of India give us all we ask for in the way of consolidation, we shall get until August 1870, Rs. 80,000 a year by it, which will about cover the interest we shall have to find; if the Government of India only give us a part of what we ask for in the way of consolidation, that is only Rs. 46,000 or Rs. 16 000 or even Rs. 8 000—you have the figures before you—we shall have to make up the two-and-a-half or three lacs either by economising expenditure or by additional taxation. Finally, if we get nothing in the way of consolidation of our debt we shall have to find the whole sum of from two and a half to three lacs during the three and a half years until August 1879; either by economising expenditure or by additional taxation. After August 1879, whether we are aided by consolidation or not, we shall have sufficient revenue available owing to the first 15 lac loan being paid off and owing to the increased revenue from water when the new workes are finished. We shall then have Rs. 2,17,000 of annual revenue which will cover interest and sinking fund upon a loan of Rs. 36,00,000. I would further mention to the Corporation that since we stated in October 1873 we have either carried out or propose to carry out during the current year new works out of revenue to the extent of a little over four lakhs. Hence, if we require funds to make up the balance of interest on a water works loan during the period extending until August 1879, one way in which we may save would be by retrenching expenditure upon other new works out of revenue. At the same time I should, of course, be sorry to see the works and improvements which we ordinarily carry out from current revenue checked. I may remark that in our financial calculations we have not included the Government contribution of Rs. 90,000 towards the cost of the police, which I am sorry to say Government have announced that we must not count upon getting. It seems a most unqualified refusal of the grant which they give. Upon the whole our financial position is, as I have endeavoured to explain strong. Of course it is impossible for me or any one to bind our successors to no extra taxation will be imposed in consequence of the new works, but so far as one can judge, and if our revenue keeps fairly up, and we exercise ordinary prudence in its administration, I am not apprehensive that any additional taxation will be necessary. Before moving these three resolutions I may mention that I propose afterwards to move an additional resolution containing a proposition for the immediate commencement of the new Vehar outlet, a work of extreme urgency which it is no longer prudent to delay. I think perhaps the best course will be for me to move these three resolutions first, and to postpone until afterwards any remarks I may have to make upon the additional resolution for the Vehar outlet. I therefore propose the adoption of the three resolutions which the Secretary has read. (Applause,)

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said—I beg to second this proposition of Mr. Currey's; and in doing so I have to say that the proposer has so lucidly made us intelligibly put the whole question before the meeting that I do not think I should take up your time by any additional remarks. The urgency of the improvement of the water supply has been very great. The scheme which

DIVINE SERVICES.

The Rev. Sholto D. C. Douglas, Vicar of all Saints, Derby, will preach in Trinity, Church, Sonspore, o-morrow (Sunday) evening at six o'clock.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending the 7th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Fever continues in talukas Kurrachee, Ghorabari, and Jati. Cattle-disease in Kurrachee, Jati, Kotri, Ghorabari, and Sakra talukas. Measles in Kurrachee, Ghorabari, and Majunda talukas. Late rabi crops in Kotri, Sehwan, Dadu, Ghorabari, and Shahbunder talukas damaged by insects and hot winds. Rain in Joke in Mirpur Batora taluka on 27th ultimo accompanied by strong winds and hailstones. No fresh cases of small-pox.

Shikarpur.—Weather little cooler. River commencing to rise. No other change.

Haidarabad.—Reaping of rabi crops in full progress. No fresh case of small-pox. No other change.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 29 cents. Weather warm.

Surat.—Weather and public health good. Thunderstorm with slight rain at Bardoli.

Broach.—Cotton picking finished. Drizzling at Ahmod and Wagra. Health generally good.

Kaira.—Rain 4 cents. Weather hot. Public health good.

Khandesh.—Estimated yield of rabi crops 6 annas less in Virdel taluka. Cattle-disease continues. Cotton traffic decreasing, about three annas remain; Hingunghat 54, American 55.

Nassick.—Crops all harvested and nearly threshed. Rain from 10 to 50 cents fell nearly in all talukas. In Peint rain 1 inch 78 cents with heavy hailstorm. Cholera in Nassick, where out of 37 cases 17 resulted in death.

Tanna.—Nights unusually cool. Thunder with slight rain on 31st. Public health good. Fever in Shapur taluka. Rabi crop middling in Bhewndy taluka.

Poona.—Rain 2 inches 23 cents. Heavy storm on 2nd, accompanied by hailstones of the size of a lemon. Weather continues hot. Excepting slight cattle-disease and fever at Indapur, public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain 41 cents. Slight cattle-disease in Parner Taluka. Health good.

Sholapur.—Slight rain in most talukas. Ague and cattle-disease in Sangola and Pandharpur.

Satara.—Rain 49 cents, with hailstorm. Crops harvested. Ague in Patan; cattle-disease in Patan and Khatao.

Belgaum.—Rain 36 cents, which has slightly damaged cotton crops in Chikodi and Uthni. No other change.

Dharwar.—Rain 1 inch 29 cents. Late crop harvest almost over; outturn generally good. Cotton slightly injured by rain. State of public health same as before.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district. Second crop being harvested; outturn fair. Preparations being made for monsoon crop. Fever and cattle-disease in Ghat Talukas. Small-pox at Bhatkal.

Kaladgi.—Rabi crops of cotton and jowari. Harvest middling. Public health good.

Rajkote.—Rabi crops good. Weather continues cloudy and windy. Public health good.

Wadwan.—Weather continues hot. No other change.

Baroda.—Cotton picking continues. Rabi crops harvested. Public health good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo). Weather warm. Rabi crops have been to a small extent damaged by cloudy weather in Alibaug and Mangaum talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 30th ultimo). Rabi crops are being cut in some talukas. Cattle-disease slightly in the taluka of Sangmeshwar and in Mandanga Peta. Dysentery in Malwan.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Jeewa Mega, dealer in tiles and bricks.

Vchayeck Ganesh Luxumon Gopail and Sawlia Muccoond, carpenters in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores.

Govind Gunnesh, buggy-driver.

Govind Muccoondjee, dealer in wood.

Framjee Rustomjee, who lately traded in Bombay as a merchant, in partnership with Thomas Henry Sealy, under the name and firm of Framjee, Sealy and Co, now unemployed.

Mooljee Mowjee, formerly a petty merchant, now unemployed.

Jeewanjee Namajee Patell, dealer in tobacco.

Moosa Bhoga, broker in cutlery, &c.

Mooljee Rujpall (alias Heerjee) **moonim** in the firm of Bhanjee Heerjee.

Tookaram Suckojee, servant in the liquor shop of one Babajee Mahadc.

Assunmull Gungaram, merchant.

Ruttonjee Hormusjee, dealer in liquor.

Ismail Ebji Mooljee, broker.

Muncherjee Rustomjee Mody, dubash.

Oomer Ahmed, dyer.

Bhugwandass Hurjeewan and Hurjeewan Jeewan, the first-named insolvent traded as a cloth merchant under the name and firm of Bhugwandass Harjeewan, and the second named insolvent also traded as a cloth merchant under the name and firm of Jewraj Hurjiwan.

Abdool Rahimon Abdool Kurim, formerly a shopkeeper, now unemployed.

Thakker Waljee Kurramsey, grocer.

Gharoo, woman, and Luxumon Soondurjee, the first-named insolvent is a courtezan, and the second a fiddler.

Framjee Curseejee, formerly a proprietor of *Sumachar Durpun* Press, and now a Manager in the *Jame-Jamshed* Press.

Wagjee Heerjee, Mowjee Mooljee, and Toolseydass Heerjee, who lately traded in partnership with Ludha Jairam and Curramsey Heerjee, under the name and firm of Wagjee Heerjee, as grain merchants.

Lalljee Kessowjee, trading under the name of Tokursey Lalljee, as a general merchant.

Narayen Keroba, English-writer in the Grant Medical College.

Meeya Abdoola Hafferd, goldsmith.

Kessow Hurry, cloth-seller.

Khoja Goolam Hossein Mooljee, mehta in the service of Karumbhoy Ebram.

Jamasjee Rustomjee, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Curson Juggoo, servant in the employ of one Dhurumsey Purdhan.

Balkrustna Babajee, goldsmith.

Dharumsey Damodhar, who lately traded in partnership with the firm of Anundjee Khuthow (of which Waljee Canjee, Dewjee Canjee, and others are partners) and carried on business in Bombay under the name of Damodhar Heerjee as a piece goods merchant.

Pedro Pascoal De Almeida, formerly a clerk, at present unemployed.

Thomas Jozo, Antonio Jozo, Paulo Jozo, Sique Matheus (*alias* Matheus Siqueira), and **Francisco Fernandes**, the first-named insolvent is a blacksmith, the second and third are fitters, the fourth a carpenter, and the fifth a butler.

Abba Mahomed, dealer in Europe articles.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SUTTEE IN OUDH.

(*Lucknow Times.*)

In the village of Russoolpore, Tahsil Sandila, resided Chots, a brahmin, with his beloved wife Belassee. On the 4th instant the husband departed this life, and his faithful spouse determined to follow him to the land of shadows in the manner most acceptable to the gods of the Hindoo race, by offering herself as a Suttee. Whether she formed this resolution of her own unbiassed free will cannot now be ascertained; but this much is certain, that her nephew Mukka, and others of her relatives, not only encouraged her in what they considered to be her noble purpose, but exerted themselves to secure the fulfilment of the rite. The village authorities, the lumberdar and puttidar, remonstrated against the deed, but when the relatives of the victim threatened them with the wrath of the offended gods and the curses of the Suttee, they departed to their homes without any further interference. The chowkidar, unable other-handed, to prevent the sacrifice, hurried off to report the case to the nearest Thana, which unfortunately was 14 miles away.

Meanwhile, after bathing, Belassee arrayed herself in her best dress and bridal ornaments, and the funeral procession set out for the *mosaban*, or burning place. In addition to the relatives and friends of the deceased, a number of oilmen, chamars, and even Mahomedans, accompanied the corpse carrying the materials for constructing the sacrificial pyre. As a sufficient supply of wood could not be obtained quick enough, dried cow-dung was substituted. A large pile of this being heaped up, Belassee was seated on it with the corpse of her husband in her lap, and she was then buried up to the neck among *kunds*, or dried cow-dung. The whole was then covered with bundles of straw, and Mukka, her nephew, handing a light to the Suttee, she herself set fire to the pile. The victim is stated to have sat calm and quite amidst the roaring flames till she died; the pile being reduced to ashes in about three hours.

The Thanadar reached the scene after all was over, though the chowkidar had used his best despatch in travelling the 14 miles between the village and the Thana. The District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of the District also hurried to the spot, and all the relatives of the victim, together with the authorities of the village, 30 men in all, have been arrested and committed to the Sessions. The other residents declare their profound ignorance of the deed, and either will not or cannot give evidence in the matter.

Looking at the distance of the nearest Thana, and the unwillingness of the village authorities to personally prevent the crime, it does not appear that the Police are altogether to blame; and it can only be hoped that the example made of those who have brought themselves within the pains and penalties of the law, will deter others in villages of Oudh, which may be similarly situated, from repeating this barbarous practice.

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, an outward and innocent application; cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. FROUDE ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. J. A. Froude was entertained at dinner on Saturday March 20th at the Westminster Palace Hotel, by a number of London merchants and others interested in South Africa, with a view to hear his impressions of our colonies there, from which he has just returned, Mr. Goschen, M. P., had promised to preside, but was prevented by indisposition, and Mr. W. E Forster, M. P. undertook to supply his place. About 120 gentlemen were present, including Sir H. Havelock, Bart., M.P., Sir H. Verney, Bart., Hon. H. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., Mr. J. Holms, M.P., Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. R. G. W. Herbert. Mr. Froude, in returning thanks for his health having been drunk, gave a detailed narrative of what he saw in South Africa, and expressed the opinions he had formed upon that part of her Majesty's dominions.

He went to the Cape because he wanted to know how responsible Governments were working in the colonies in which we had established them, the only people having said that such a course ensured separation from the mother country at no very distant date. His mind was soon set at rest by the attachment to the mother country which befound to prevail universally. President Burgherch, the head of the Orange Free State, told him he looked forward to the time when his Dutch fellow-citizens, the English, and the Scotch, should be all one nation, free and independent though still connected with the old country. The President considered that South Africa could not stand alone, and that it was safer while connected with Great Britain than if connected with any other country. For natural capabilities South Africa was unmatched in any part of the world, but at the same time, there was no country in the world where the necessaries of life were more expensive; butter at 7s. per lb. milk 1s. a pint, cabbages 2s. each, and at Kimberley he heard of 17s. being paid for a single cauliflower. All this was not the fault of the colony, but of the unhealthy condition of things in respect to labour. South Africa was as populous as Australia, and the people possessed great energy. The mischief lay in the division of the population into two races with totally different tendencies. When he inquired into what had lately been done at Natal, however, he found he was as little able to tolerate it as the warmest emancipator. At the Cape gentlemen who differed as to what should be done all deplored what had been done; and the Dutchmen in the Free States feared another Kaffir war unless redress was given. In his opinion, therefore, Lord Carnarvon's judgment was the best that could be given, and was one that would contribute better than anything else to the peace of the colony. Even where a colony had complete representative institutions, which Natal had not, we could not allow it to declare war, which was what Sir Benjamin Pine did against a portion of her Majesty's subjects, and in a way that he (Mr. Froude) did not like to enter into. Sir Benjamin was an honourable, upright man, but when his doings were compared with those of his brother governors under similar circumstances, it might be said of him that Benjamin's mess was five times greater than that of any of his brethren. The Zulus were not aborigines, but a conquering people who came down within the last century turning and destroying everything before them. Now, they numbered 300,000 in Natal to 17,660 whites. All round Natal there were many hundreds of thousands more of this dangerous and bloodthirsty race. It was impossible but that the Natal colonists must feel themselves to be in some danger. The Zulus lived in tribes according to their own custom, practically without any government at all, the women working as drudges, the men drinking and hunting. No Contract Act and no Vagrant Act was in operation in the colony among the blacks. A new point of departure ought now to be taken, and the whole system revised. Why should the Zulus have any special indulgence? There ought to be one law for white and black. Let the old rule be applied that if a man would not work he should not eat. Federation was out of the question now, but the Dutch States were not unfriendly to enter into the colonies and agree to establish a uniform system which would be a mutual protection. If that was done, and the new law was a good one not a native would dream of making any trouble from the mouth of the Zambesi to Table Bay.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—March 27.

AWFUL STATE OF THINGS AT PUTNEY!

University Coach (to Coxswain). "It's perfectly Ridiculous! Here you've gone and Gained an Ounce and a Half in the last Fortnight! If you go on like this, I might just as well Steer the Boat Myself!"

HOW THE LUGGAGE IS LOST.

Lady's-Maid. "Thomas, why don't you See the Boxes put in the Van? They may be Lost!"

Thomas. "I am going to Trouble myself with all that there Luggage. It's the Porter's Business. He's paid for it!"

WHERE CAN THEY HAVE GOT IT?

A Puzzling Contrast.

Number of cases of Drunk-joss Greig's Report for 1874	23,703	Number of Publicans convicted for permitting Drunkness in Liverpool during 1874*	3

*If an Licensed Person permits drunkenness, or sells any Intoxicating Liquors to any drunken person, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for the first offence Ten Pounds, and not exceeding for the second any subsequent offence Twenty Pounds."

VERY LIKELY!

"No, Grandmamma, it's MUCH too nice! I love him, I've loved him for years and he Loves me and they may part us, and it may Kill me; but I'll never Care for Anybody else, and I'll think of nothing in the World but him Morning, Noon and Night until I Die!"

"Poor Darling! Now, take my Advice. Come and Spend a few Weeks alone with me at Little Peddington, and lead a quiet Life, you know, and look after the Geese and the Poultry, and all that; and you'll soon Forget him."

EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY!

(A Sequel to the New Bill.)

West-End Auction Room. Auctioneer in his rostrum. Intending Purchasers seated at table. Two Men holding up for inspection the State Bells belonging to the Uniform of an Officer of the Guards.

Auctioneer.—There, Gentlemen! Those beautiful things are worn at Levees, Drawing Rooms, and State Balls. They look equally well in the daylight and at night. And think of the social prestige! A Commission in the Guards! Such advantages! The run of the Opera—membership of one of the most exclusive Clubs in London! Both these advantages are sold with the Commission—I mean go with the Exchange. I am told, too, that the Regiment did very good service in Flanders and the Crimea. The colours (which may be inspected at Head-Quarters) are covered with victories embroidered in the richest style. Come now, what shall we say?

Intending Purchaser No. 1. A thousand pounds.

Auctioneer. Surely, Sir, you must be joking! A thousand pounds for the honour of belonging to a Regiment that fought at Waterloo!

Intending Purchaser No. 2. Fifteen hundred pounds.

Auctioneer. Thank you, Sir. But surely the social prestige is worth more than that!

Intending Purchaser No. 1. Two thousand pounds.

Auctioneer. Thank you, Sir. But think of the excellent quarters in London and Windsor.

Intending Purchaser No. 2. Two thousand five hundred pounds.

Auctioneer. Thank you, Sir. And the all but nominal work.

Intending Purchaser No. 1. Three thousand pounds.

Auctioneer. Thank you. Sir, Only three thousand! (A pause.) I don't mind telling you, Gentlemen, that the present holder of this Commission would never have thought of parting with it had he not been forced to dispose of it by circumstances over which he had no control. I don't mind telling you, Gentlemen, just to encourage you to bid freely, that the present owner of this Commission has fought and bled for his country. Moreover, he belongs to one of the oldest County families in the Kingdom. Surely, it would be an honour—worth far more than three thousand pounds—to become the successor of such a man! He only quits the Guards because he cannot at this moment afford to live in London and Windsor in a manner becoming his birth and position. I may tell you too (in strict confidence) that he really wants the money. He is quite prepared to Exchange with any body. I will go anywhere. As the money is wanted to liquidate a debt of honour, he is prepared to sacrifice everything to obtain it. Distance from home, and character of climate, are im material to him. Come, Gentlemen, after this you must bid. It is my privilege to point out that the officers in waiting are always taken from this favoured branch of the service, and that they are always invited to the Royal Balls and Garden Parties. The Mess is frequently honoured by the presence of the most exalted—

Intending Purchaser No. 2 (quickly interrupting the Auctioneer). Three thousand five hundred pounds!

Intending Purchaser No. 1 (quickly). Four thousand

Auctioneer. Thank you, Sir. Four thousand pounds! Any advance, Gentlemen? Remember Waterloo, the Opera Box, invitations to the Palace Balls and Garden Parties, and the charms of London Society! All going for the ridiculously small sum of four thousand pounds! No advance? Going, going, gone (raps). The Exchange is yours, Sir. (To Purchaser.) Your name, if you please, Sir.

Purchaser. Lieutenant Brown, 5th West India Regiment—just got it from the Medborough Militia. (Gives cheque.) Here's the money.

Auctioneer. Thank you, Sir. Where shall I send the Commission?

Purchaser. O, to my father's shop in Bond Street!

[*Exit, with dignity.*

Auctioneer. Certainly, Sir. Now for the next article. (To Men.) Just display the Uniform of the 7th Hussars. This is a very nice thing indeed, Gentlemen. Admirably suited (if I may be allowed to say so) to the son of an eminent soap-boiler, or a distinguished pork-butcher, anxious to "obtain his proper weight in the social scale." A crack Cavalry Regiment, you will observe, Gentlemen! Now, what shall we say, Gentlemen? Fifteen hundred pounds?

[*The scene closes in as the bidding recommence*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. The trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Chalybeate" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

Terms—Moderate.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.
This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Fraude	...	...Rs.	14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	...	...	18	" "
Chateau Leoville	...	...	22	" "
Chateau Lafite	...	...	36	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	...	15	" "
Liebfraumilch	...	...	20	" "
Steinwein	...	...	20	" "
Marcobrunner	...	...	25	" "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 d. z. qts.				
Ditto		" 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.		

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 31st December 1874.

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FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,645 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £36,573 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, and there every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
p. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited
MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street, BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting flash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steadily progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 12,910, assuring £9,717,599-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... £967,709- 2- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than this Society has done.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY:

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Limited Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—Every Calendar Month, or days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:
"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders, than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office must shall each year put apart in a "Reserve" a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.
3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium Ceases to be sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO
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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of